# Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DIS-TRICT.

It is a grave question which party will have a majority in the next Congress of the United States. The Republicans expect to retain their ascendancy, but the Democrats confidently assert that they will destroy it through the aid of the Southern conservatives, and the contest is so close that the future legislation of the country may hinge upon the proceedings in the imperilled Second district of the State of Pennsylvania. Under these circumstances, everybody who cares anything about Republican principles should be willing to make some slight effort or sacrifice to insure a Republican triumph in this great Philadelphia stronghold of Republicanism. If our politicians suffer the Democracy to capture it through their divisions, bad management, or incompetency, they deserve to be eternally disgraced. And yet the groundwork of a Democratic triumph has been so firmly laid that it will require wise, prompt, and decisive action to prevent it. The Democrats have put a strong candidate in the field, and although we understand that Mr. Cuyler says he has declined, his letter of declination has not yet been given to the public, and the Democratic leaders are holding it in reserve for the purpose of inducing him at the last moment to withdraw it, or, if he persists in his declination, retaining their mastery of the position, so that they can nominate at the eleventh hour some man who can tees of the State Central Committee, have

concentrate the greatest possible amount of strength. While they are displaying this astute strategy, the Republican Convention, two opposing Republican candidates, the City Executive Committee, the State Central Committee, and two rival Executive Commitmade such a hopeless muddle of the question who is the regular Republican nominee that Republican voters don't know who has the best claim to their suffrages; and as the case now stands, if O'Neill and Creely both remain in the field a Democratic Congressman will be elected. We do not propose to espouse the cause of either of these gentlemen, nor to point out who is nearest right or who is most in the wrong. These questions have been very thoroughly argued before bodies which are supposed to be specially well versed in all matters appertaining to regularity and irregularity, and the only practical result has been to widen the original breach instead of healing it, and to increase the chances of a surrender of one of the wealthiest, most important, and most thoroughly Republican districts in the Union to the Democracy at a moment when it is vitally important that every atom of Republican strength in Congress should be preserved. The real question is not whether O'Neill or Creely should be sustained, or which one of half-a-dozen committees has pronounced the most authoritative judgment, but whether the Republicans have got sense and patriotism enough to cut this Gordian knot, and to retain the power which they greatly need.

One simple way of settling the question would be by the retirement of both the rival candidates, so that the coast may be cleared for some new man whose election would be beyond all doubt. Many voters feel that they could be happy "with either were t'other dear charmer away," but if both persist in running, both will be defeated, and without deriving any personal advantage from their persistency they will bring a defeat of national importance upon the party for which they both profess profound attachment It would be infinitely better if Mr. O'Neill would content himself with the laurels he has already won during his prolonged Congressional career, and if Mr. Creely would postpone the gratification of his honorable and just ambition to a more auspicious period. A resolution directing that the original nominating convention should be reconvened

to-morrow was passed last week by one of the executive committees. Its authority has since been disputed, and its plan of patching up the difficulty may therefore be thwarted. But as the election takes place in less than a month, something must speedily be done to save the district if it is to be saved at all. It is alleged that some parties have designedly prolonged this dispute for the express purpose of enabling the Democrats to elect their candidate, with the ulterior object of giving the Republican Senators a chance to control the national patronage appertaining to the district. We can scarcely believe this story, but if it is true it should not only arouse the deep indignation of every Republican, but make every honest voter determined to thwart such a vile effort to sell out a great party for a mess of pottage. And whether true or not, it is high time that a nominee was put into the field upon whom the whole organization can units. Let us hear no more of the party of Casar or of Pompey. Something must now be done for Rome.

| AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN EUROPE | represent rather the defunct empire than the BOTH parties to the European war look gratefully to the United States, and both seek encouragement in our example. Avoiding armed and diplomatic interference, we still exercise a more powerful influence upon them than any of the contiguous nations. The Germans point to this country as an illustration of the political and military achievements of which their race is capable, and they claim that the contrast between our Republic and the Spanish-American abortions is produced by the inherent superiority of the Anglo-Saxons over the Gauls and Spaniards. The French, on the other hand, since they have proclaimed a republic, base their hope for future prosperity and greatness not only upon their own exploits during their first Revolution, but upon the wonderful results attained in this country under the sway of free institutions. They look to our system for deliverance from the depths of despair, and their statesmen, orators, and writers point to the great things done under the banner of freedom in this country when all other attempts to revive drooping hopes

and inspire heroic courage are fruitless. In Spain and Italy, which are also in a perturbed condition, the example of this country is constantly exercising a powerful influence, and some of their republican leaders, in conjunction with those of France and Germany, have advanced the idea that the true way to destroy present complications and to avoid bloody dissensions in future is to establish a grand government of United States in Europe. This is but a vague dream now: yet if the war is to go on; if Garibaldi is to array his bands of Italian followers side by side with new French levies; if Castellar's advice to the republicans of Spain, bidding them to get ready to aid France with arms, is followed; if the feeling which is springing up in portions of Germany, that her soldier citizens should be rewarded for their bravery and sacrifices by increased liberty, is resisted, who can tell how soon this dream may assume tangible shape?

The most hopeful solution of the present war, however, is to be found in a speedy peace. Long conflicts, whatever be their avowed motive or their final issue, are dangerous to freedom on account of their inevitable tendency to establish military despotisms. France can do infinitely more for republicanism in Europe by demonstrating her capacity to maintain a free government, and to combine liberty with law and order, than by suicidal attempts to enforce freedom in other nations at the point of the bayonet; and twenty years of peaceful and prosperous progression of a French republic would do more to liberalize European institutions than twenty aggressive conflicts.

If our example is rightly understood by the liberal leaders of France they will accept a prolongation of the war only as a dire necessity, and they will seek to improve in peace the opportunity they have unexpectedly gained by the destruction of empire. They will also avoid the cesses which have brought discredit and defeat upon their former efforts, and suppress the dangerous agitators who abuse freedom by their endeavors to demolish the whole framework of society. Former revolutions have nearly completed the work of demolition. The old aristocracy, the Bourbons, the Orleanists, the Bonspartes, and the Empire have all been swept away. Now, if the invaders can be persuaded or forced to retire, the great work of French liberals will be no longer to tear down, but to build up. Heretofore, even when France was relieved of the dominion of Kings and Emperors, she was too busy in resisting foreign aggression, in destroying old abuses, or in quelling domestic dissensions to enjoy real freedom. M. Thiers concludes his history of the first French Revolution with the declaration:-"Liberty was yet some day to come. She has not yet come; but come she will." If this great boon is to be gained now, it will richly recompense France for the loss of her regular army and the destruction of her military supremacy, and if she needs assurances of the possibility of success, in spite of her past failures, our example should fur-

nish it. THE FRENCH CONVENTION. THE action of the Provisional Government of France in ordering the election of a new constituent assembly or constitutional convention cannot be too highly commended. It will give the people of the whole nation an opportunity to secure representation in their own Government, and it will either confirm the authority of those who are now in power or pave the way for legal successors. The present Government represents Paris rather than France, and although it has passed into an axiom that Paris is France, it is scarcely fair to the provinces to consider that fact fully established before thirty-eight millions of people living beyond the barriers have ratified, after some fashion, the proceedings of the two millions who reside within them. It is not unlikely that the vital question of peace with Prussia may hinge, in some measure, upon the character of the French government. If a treaty is to be made King William will be anxious to know that the parties who undertake to speak for France are fully qualified to do so. He cannot well afford to accept promises to-day which may be repudiated with a fair show of propriety to-morrow, and it will not be singular if he hesitates to acknowledge a Ministry which is not regularly formed according to either republican, imperial, or monarchical rules. He has no right to dictate a form of government to France, but he has a right to demand that the persons who assume to treat with him on behalf of France shall prove that they are fully empowered to act for that country and to bind her by their action.

The difficulties which may arise on this score, as well as those which concern internal administration exclusively, can be provided for to a great extent by the proposed election. The old Corps Legislatif was elected under the pressure of such strong Napoleonic iffluences that a majority of its members

nation, while the Ministry which now holds power may be as suddenly "proclaimed" out of office as it was "proclaimed" into it. We hope for better things, but the Provisional Government has taken the best way to secure them by asking the people, who are the real source of all power, to give an authentic expression of their will.

If France can pass triumphantly through the excitement incident to the election of this new Assembly, and if she chooses a majority of members who are deeply imbued with patriotism and prudence, her present experiment may speedily ripen into a glorious success. Her Republicans ought to know by this time what dangers they must avert, and we hope that they are not oblivious to the warnings of the past.

THE Evening City Item made its appearance on Saturday as an addition to the journalistic family of Philadelphia, under the editorial management of Fitzgerald & Co., which we take to mean the Colonel and his "boys." Colonel Fitzgerald is an old and experienced journalist, who has at his fingers' ends all the ins and outs of newspaper management, and he has in his own family all the material for an efficient editorial corps. His sons are well educated, and they have shown themselves to be graceful, vigorous, and able writers. They have been instructed in the mysteries of journalism from their earliest years; and that they have been well taught was evident from the excellent make-up and animated style of the first number of the Evening City Item. Many of the features which made the old weekly City Item popular are visible in the pages of the new daily, although, as is proper, it has a rather more stately and dignified appearance than its predecessor. We opine, however, that the City Item in its new, as it did in its old, shape will represent the light cavalry of journalism, and will be dashing and sprightly rather than weighty. On Saturday good judgment was shown in omitting the usual inaugural address, and no verbal promises were made as to what would be done in the present or the future, the paper being allowed to speak for itself. We cordially wish success to this new venture, and have no doubt that Colonel Fitzgerald, with the assistance of his sons, will more than maintain the reputation he has won during the years he has kept his sprightly weekly sheet before the public.

#### OBITUARY. Lord Northbrooke.

The Under-Secretary of War of Great Britain, Lord Northbrooke, was supposed to have been among those who went down with the Captain off the coast of Spain. He was the son of Thomas Baring, and grandson of Sir Francis Baring. In 1865 his father became a peer, and in the next year died. His son, the second lord, was born in 1826, and consequently was in the prime of his life when he met his watery grave. He has long been conspicuous in the Liberal party, and was a man of great ability. Before his appointment to the War Office, which was on the return of Gladstone to power, he had been Lord of the Admiralty and Under-Secretary for India. In all these offices he has done good service. His private character was without reproach. His son, Francis George Baring, now twenty years of age, is the successor to his estates and title.

LUTHER burnt a certain Papal bull, Pere Hyacinthe protested that he would be none of the "dumb dogs," but Professor Michaelis, amid the din and turmoil of war, lifts up his voice in an "open accusation against Pope Pius IX," for which, rather ignominiously, he has only been able to obtain a place in the German papers among the advertisements. It is rather a curiously worded indictment: "I, a sinful man, but firm in the holy Catholic faith, herewith before the face of God's Church openly and loudly accuse Pope Pius IX as a heretic and destroyer of the Church.' That is the beginning. The substance of the accusation is, of course, the Infallibility, which is "not founded on tradition," but "directly contradicts the constitution of the Church instituted by Christ," and by which this Pope "has dared to introduce the godless system of Absolutism into the Church." His right thus publicly to gainsay the Pope, the Profes sor concludes, is founded upon the canonical sentence whereby, according to Innocent III, every Pope "who is a heretic is subject to the judgment of the Church if he strives to ruin this same Church."

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages,

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MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMP-SON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-PIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEP-TEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabi-net Organ and in Singing and Harmony. S 23 his

SPECIAL NOTICES. TO JOHN COVODE, ESQ., CHAIR-

MAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE .-PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1870.

Your letter of the 7th inst., informing me that I sm not Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, and that none of the gentlemen who sign the action of that committee, under date of September 6, are members of the same, has been duly received.

Permit me to express, in behalf of the committee and myself, surprise that simultaneous with my receipt of your letter I find the same promulgated to the public in the advertising columns of the daily press.

I would submit for your information that at the meeting of the State Committee held at Altoona, August 16, 1870, Mr. Patterson, of Juniata county, offered the resolution directing that the dispute in the Second Congressional District be referred to the Executive Committee, and that both the parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before that committee.

Mr. Heistand, of Lancaster, desired to be informed who the gentlemen were constituting that Committee. Either Mr. Quay or Mr. Hammersly, Secretaries of the State Central Committee, announced as the Committee-Mr. Leeds, Chairman; Messrs. Elliott, Tittermary, and Miller, of Philadelphia; Mackay, of Allegheny; Scranton, of Luzerne; and Garrettson, of Schuylkill. You accepted, without a single remark; nor was there an expression from any gentleman present taking exceptions to the gentlemen named as constituting the Committee appointed by yourself last year. The gentlemen constituting this Committee assisted Treasurer Bingham during the last canvass in obtaining funds, and under your and his instruction expended moneys, adjusted difficulties, and performed every function pertaining to an executive committee.

The Committee, of which I am Chairman, accepted the responsibility placed upon it by the general committee, at Altoona, and in sincere observance of the responsibility of the resolution, notified Messrs. Creeley and O'Neill that they would be afforded an opportunity to be heard in the matter of their dispute before the sub-committee. At the first and second meetings of the sub-committee there was no quorum, but at the third meeting, a quorum being present, an examination was entered into, and a conclusion arrived at which the Committee believe would bring harmony to the party in that district.

This committee, from its announcement in the meeting at Altoona, up to the date of its final action, acted in accordance with the spirit of the State Central Committee's resolution, and for the good of the Republican

You never officially notified me or the committee that we were not the Executive Committee until your published letter of the 7th instant. What you assume now to be the Executive Committee is either of recent appointment, or you permitted the general committee at Altoona to be deceived as to who constituted it. That we were appointed as an Executive Committee by you and performed the duties during the last campaign is and was certainly the opinion of the undersigned. Whether or not you had two Executive Committees is best known to your-

Mr. Dickinson, so far as I am aware, did not act as Chairman of any Executive Committee during the last campaign. Mr. H. G. Jones also states that he never knew he was on any committee. In fact, no one of the committee knew anything about it except Mr. Pennypacker; how he obtained his information, you are probably aware of.

My reputation, and the good name of the gentlemen associated with me, is as well known in this community as your own; the unwarrantable allegation contained in your letter of the 7th inst. forces me, in view of the recent honor which the party have tendered me, to publish this statement.

I respectfully request that the State Central Committee be reconvened and the question settled as to who constitutes the Executive Committee. Should you determine to ignore my request, I would respectfully tender to the State Committee my resignation of membership. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

As members of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, we endorse the statements set forth in Mr. William R. Leeds' letter, and unite with him in requesting the reconvening of the General Committee for the purpose named. Should you determine to ignore this request, we would respectfully tender to the State Committee our resignations of membership.

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES A. MILLER, R. C. TITTERMARY, W. ELLIOTT.

SPECIAL NOTICES. REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILA

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, under the auspices of the

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 14,

AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. The meeting will be addressed by HON, R. STOCKETT MATHEWS.

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have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers. In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7½ Octave, three-stringed GRANO sQUAR'S PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnifi-cent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands. In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

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